Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 39 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, January 27, 1794. [Whole No. 497.]

Sixty Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from on board the Brig Polly, laying at Marcus-Hook Piers, on Sunday the 19th inst. an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN COLLINGS; 14 years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, had on when he went away, a red round about jacket, blue trowsers, a round fur hat, black handkerchief, new shoes with square plated buckles. Whoever apprehends the said Lad, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Captain WILLIAM PAUL,
Northern Liberties.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off, or any person harboring said boy, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

Jan. 25. 4t

WAR ATLAS.

This Day is Published,
(Price Two Dollars)
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-street*,

A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the present War in Europe and the West-Indies, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.
2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Austrian Netherlands.
3. Map of France divided into circles and departments.
4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
5. Map of Germany and Switzerland,
6. Map of Italy.
7. Map of the West-Indies.

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had separate.

Said Carey has lately published

Account of Algiers—with a Map—1/10½.
Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/9—Dr. Nasby's Treatise on do.—1/10½.

Jan. 25 4t 2aw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9. w&s.1m.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, *South Second-street*,
Second door below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. mw&sf tf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Aministrator.
January 13. 2aw3w.

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

This day is published,
THE
United States Register,
For the Year 1794.

Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34. South Second-street, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, North Third-street, and to be sold by them and the booksellers.
Jan. 18. dtf

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by
Thomas Dobson,

Price three eighths of a Dollar,
"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public measures."
January 16. dtw

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaster, At Reading, } in Pennsylvania.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles } per 100 rations.

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

☞ Complaints having been made that the Southern subscribers for this Gazette do not receive it, till the intelligence has been anticipated by papers previously received by other persons; they are informed that the regulations at the Post Office in this city require that Printers should deposit their papers there, the day preceding the departure of the mail; newspapers being, on account of their bulk, sent by the stages, which set off several hours before the mail is closed, occasions this arrangement, for the winter.

Persons at a distance who wish to receive this Gazette, are informed that the terms of subscription cannot be dispensed with.—One half of the subscription money, for the half-weekly paper lately printed and circulated by the Editor to all parts of the Union, is yet due, either from the subscribers, or collectors—and as the publication of a daily paper is attended with a heavy expense—however solicitous the Printer may be to disseminate intelligence, it will appear, that persisting in his former plan of sending his Gazette to every person who writes for it, without securing the subscriptions will prove ruinous in the extreme.

The Editor most earnestly requests those who are indebted for his late publication, to make immediate payment—particularly those who have received the arrearages from subscribers.—Some will recollect that repeated assurances on this point, have not been realized.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Friday, January 17, 1794.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the subject of amendments to the constitution of the United States, and after debate,

On motion,

It was agreed, that the further consideration thereof be postponed.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion made yesterday; That the doors of the Senate chamber remain open under certain restrictions—and

On motion,

It was agreed, that the further consideration thereof be postponed until Wednesday next.

On motion,

That the Senate adopt the following order:

"That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before the Senate, the correspondences which have been had between the Minister of the United States at the Republic of France and said Republic, and between said Minister and the office of Secretary of State."

Ordered, That this motion lie until Monday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion of the 8th of January inst. That the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the Senate, certain statements of the public debt, and,

On motion.

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until Monday next.

The petition of Andrew Graydon, chief clerk to the Treasurer of the United States, was presented and read, praying further compensation for his services.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday Jan. 20.

The petition of Thomas Person and others a committee, on behalf of themselves and the other purchasers of lands in the ceded territory south of the Ohio, referring to a petition presented to the legislature of the State of North-Carolina, praying for redress of certain matters therein contained, was presented and read.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

On motion,

It was agred that the motion made on the 17th instant, that the Secretary for the Department of State, be directed to lay before the Senate, the correspondences which have been had between the Minister of the United States at the Republic of France and said republic, should be further postponed.

The consideration of the motion made on the 8th instant, that the Secretary for the Department of Treasury be requested to lay before the Senate certain statements of the public debt, was resumed, and being amended, was adopted as follows:

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Treasury do lay before this House, the following statements, to wit:

First. A statement of the domestic debt of the United States as due on the 1st day of January 1794, specifying under distinct heads:

1st. The funded debt, distinguishing the six per cents, three per cents and deferred stock, and in each kind of stock, stating separately, the amount created by the assumption of the state debts.

2d. The registered debt.

3d. The debt subscribable to the loan of the United States, but which not being funded or registered at the Treasury, is not entitled to a dividend.

4th. The balances due to creditor states and already funded, if there be any such, being the excess of the sums respectively by law assumed for such States, above the sums actually subscribed in the debts of the said States.

5th. The domestic loans for cash contracted since the commencement of the present government, stating the respective times when borrowed and when becoming due, together with the rate of interest.

6th. All other kinds of domestic debts not specially included under the five preceeding heads, for the payment of which no appropriations have been made.

Second. A statement of the domestic debt redeemed since the commencement of the present government, to the first day of January 1794, distinguishing the different species of debt, and specifying the mode of redemption, and when redeemed for money, the amount of monies expended in purchasing the same.

Third. A general statement of the foreign debt of the United States as due on the 1st day of January 1794, stating separately, the French debt, the other debts contracted before the commencement of the present government, and the loans contracted since that time, and specifying in each debt or loan, the original amount, the time from which the interest commenced, the payments already made, with the dates of the same, and the places where paid, the amount yet due, and the respective times when the same shall become due.

Fourth. A specific account of the application of the monies obtained upon foreign loans, contracted since the commencement of the present government, to the 1st day of January 1794, stating the amount of the monies drawn over to America, and of those applied in Europe, together with the dates of such applications or drafts.

Fifth. A summary statement of the actual receipts and expenditures from the commencement of the present government to the last day of December 1790, including all monies received on account of the United States, such parts of the foreign loans as have not been drawn over to America only excepted; distinguishing the monies received under each branch of the revenue, and the monies expended under each appropriation, and stating the balances of each branch of the revenue remaining unexpended on the thirty-first day of December 1790; specifying separately such balances as were on that day in the Treasury, and such as

were uncollected or in the hands of any banks, officers or other persons.

Sixth. Similar and separate statements for the years 1791 and 1792 respectively, and so far as the same is now practicable for the year 1793, specifying separately, in each statement, under each branch of the revenue, the monies received on account of the revenue of that year and those received on account of the revenue of each preceding year, and stating so far as the same is now practicable, the amount of all monies, bonds or securities on hand, on the first day of Jan. 1794, with the times of payment of such bonds or securities.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 13.

DECLARATION

Of the Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Malta, to the court of Naples, dated Sept. 28, 1793.

THE Court of Naples having caused to be notified to the Grand Master of the Sovereign Otder of Malta, that not wishing to have any thing further to do with those who at present govern France, it sent away all the agents of that country, who had hitherto resided at Naples, or at the ports of his Sicilian Majesty, his Eminent highness took the earliest opportunity of following that example, and of ordering the ports of Malta to be shut against all kinds of French ships of war or privateers as long as the present war shall continue.

The Grand Master wishes to make known at the same time, that since the notification which the late king made to him of the acceptance of the constitution of 1791, the government of Malta has had no relation with France. The dreadful troubles which have broke out in that kingdom, and which have deprived it of a Sovereign universally regretted, and the violation of the rights of nations, which have been permitted there under every point of view, in regard to the Sovereign Order of Malta, have induced many persons, not acquainted with the fundamental laws of this order, to think that reprisals ought to have been made; but these laws even prescribe neutrality in all those quarrels which arise between the different Christian nations. The Grand Master, however, fully determined not to acknowledge the pretended French R. in the person of an agent which it might send to Malta, ordered, on the 15th of March last, the Chevalier de Seytres de Caumont, in his quality of member of the order and of its delegate, who had resided long in this island as charge d' Affaires of the King of France, to retain the title which he held from his Majesty Louis XVI. of glorious memory, and to keep the arms of the king over his gate, which he has hitherto done, under the protection of the government of Malta.

But the Grand Master learning through an indirect channel, that a person named Aymar has been appointed to succeed the Chevalier de Caumont, and that he is now on his way to Malta, formally declares at present that he will neither receive nor admit the said personage, nor any other who may be sent to reside at Malta, as agent in any respect, of the said pretended Republic, which his Eminent Highness ought not, cannot, and will not acknowledge.

A gentleman lately arrived from Paris, and who had been several times in company with T. Paine the Outlaw, declares that he is in daily expectation of terminating his career by the guillotine, to which he has made up his mind. His voting to send Louis XVI. to America, is the cause assigned, which renders him a suspicious character there.

When the verdict was pronounced upon Brissot and the Deputies, they requested leave to speak themselves, or to be heard by their defenders. As it was believed, that this request was made with a view of delaying the sentence, and as the accused had already been heard, the Tribunal refused to accede to it.

Sillery was the first who suffered by the fatal engine. Several addressed the people, particularly Brissot.

The execution of each of the Deputies was announced by a discharge of eight pieces of cannon placed on the road to Chaillon.

Brissot was the last of the Deputies who were executed.

The French are breaking up the graves in all the churches, in order to make even the dead contribute to the expences of the war. The lead coffins are converted into bullets, and the copper ones sent to the mint.

When our letters came away from Frankfort, there was a report of a pitched battle having been fought, near Strasbourg, between the Austrians under General Wurmser and the French Army. This report adds, that the French were defeated with immense slaughter, and several thousands of them taken prisoners.

Strasbourg is said to have opened its gates to the Allies immediately after this defeat, we should be glad to hear those reports however probable they are, officially confirmed.

A detachment from Lord Hood's fleet at Toulon, has we understand, been sent to Tunis, to take possession of the ships of war and merchant vessels belonging to the French in that port.

NOVEMBER 14.

To the Sitting of the 29th. the Jacobins of Paris presented a petition to the Convention, requesting that Trials be terminated whenever the Jury should declare themselves satisfied with any part of the evidence brought forward. The Convention granted this request, which was also backed by the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The Jacobins solicited this Decree, from an apprehension lest Brissot and his Accomplices should enter into too long a defence, and, by the power of their eloquence, make an impression upon the Judges.

In the Sitting of the 31st, the Convention learned from their Commissioners, that 500 men were employed in razing the fortifications of Lyons.

In the same Sitting it was decreed, that the women should no longer be permitted to assemble in Clubs.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg is one of the most extraordinary, as well as one of the greatest characters of the age. To great profundity of thought, he unites the utmost cheerfulness and hilarity of manners. Being middle-age, short, and inclined to corpulency, he has a jolly appearance, heightened by a habit of laughter, which he indulges incessantly. He is remarkably fond of drawing: but does not confine himself to plans of sieges of battle. On the morning of his first engagement with Dumourier, Clairfayt having paid this General a visit, is said to have found him diverting himself with sketching a caricature, of which Clairfayt himself was the subject. To have selected such a time for such an employment must have appeared strange; but the Prince had previously arranged the necessary dispositions for ensuring his success.

LAST MOMENTS *of the* LATE QUEEN *of* FRANCE.

When she heard her sentence read, she did not shew the smallest alteration in her countenance, and left the Hall without saying a single word to the judges or to the people. It was then half past four in the morning, Oct. 16. The Queen was conducted to the condemned hold in the prison of the Conciergerie.

At 5 o'clock the Generale was beat.—At 7, the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted on the squares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the Palace to the Square de la Revolution —At ten o'clock numerous patroles passed thro' the streets.

At half past 11 in the morning, Marie Antoinette was brought out of the prison, dressed in a white dishabille. Like other malefactors, she was conducted upon a common cart to the place of execution.

Her beautiful hair from behind was entirely cut off, and her hands were tied behind her back. Besides her dishabille, she wore a very small white cap. Her back was turned to the horse's tail.

During her trial she wore a dress of a white and black mixture.

On her right, upon the cart, was seated the executioner; upon the left a constitutional priest belonging to the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, dressed in a grey coat, and wearing what is commonly called a bob wig. The cart was escorted by numerous detachments of horse and foot. Henriot, Roussin, and Boulanger, generals of the Revolutionary army, proceeded by the rest of the staff officers, rode before the cart.

An immense mob, especially women, crowded the streets, insulting the Queen, and vociferating "Long live the Republic!" She seldom cast her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with a cold indifference the great armed force of 30,000 men, which lined the streets in double ranks.

The sufferings which she sustained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and the hair on her forehead appeared as white as snow.

The Queen, without anguish or bigotry, was speaking to the Priest seated by her side. Her spirits were neither elevated nor depressed;—she seemed quite insensible to the shouts of "Vive la Republique!" She even shewed a kind of satisfaction in looking for the moment which might rid her of her miserable existence.

When she passed through the street called Rue St. Honore, she sometimes attentively looked at the inscriptions of the words LIBERTY AND EQUALITY, affixed to the outside of the houses.

She ascended the scaffold with seeming haste and impatience, and then turned her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the Thuilleries, the former abode of her greatness.

At half past twelve o'clock the guillotine severed her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and shewed the blood-streaming head from the four different corners of the scaffold, which is shewn only from one side in all other common executions. The mob instantly vociferated, "Long live the Republic!"

A young man who dipped his pocket-handkerchief in the Queen's blood, and pressed it with veneration to his breast, was instantly apprehended. Upon him were found the portraits of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

The corpse of the ill-fated Queen was immediately after buried in a grave filled with quick lime, in the church-yard called de la Madelaine, where Louis XVI. was buried in the same manner.

November 17.

We are sorry to hear that the Courageaux of 74 guns, one of the British vessels engaged in the action before St. Florentz, in Corsica, then received so much injury that she sunk before she could reach a port to refit; the crew, with most of the ammunition, &c. was however previously removed. The Courageaux was an old vessel, having been taken from the French in the war before the last.

Letter written by Monsieur to M. le Marchal de Broglio; dated Ham, Nov. 1, desiring him to send a copy of it to all towns, in which emigrants reside.

"*Gentlemen*,

"I have this instant received the news of the horrid outrage which has terminated the days of the Queen, my sister-in-law. The grief and indignation which it excites in me, can be allayed only by the concern you take in it. True Frenchmen and faithful subjects, we ought in a two-fold degree to feel the horror of this crime —It is by redoubling our zeal for the service of our young and unfortunate King, that we can one day render such losses less grievous, and efface the stain which monsters would imprint on the French name. Such I am well convinced, are the sentiments which animate you. Such are those which my brother and I will preserve till we breathe our last sigh, and such is the end to which all our efforts tend.

"Accept Gentlemen, the assurance of my sentiments towards you.

(Signed)

Louis Stanislaus Xavier."

A very large French frigate of 42 guns is taken by a Spanish 50 gun ship off Cape Ortugal, and sent into Cadiz. Both ships suffered much in the action. The Frenchman is named Roussillone or Rossignole.

FRANCE.

SITTINGS OF THE JACOBINS.

October 31.

Dubois Crance asserted, that a force of such magnitude as 60,000 men was not wanted to reduce Toulon. Twenty thousand men, with a large train of artillery, would be sufficient to produce this effect.

One hundred and thirty pieces of artillery were on their way from Lyons to the army before Toulon. "With 20,000 men, and this supply of cannon," exclaimed Dubois Crance, "I will answer for the reduction of Toulon."

November 1.

A letter from Perpignan was read. By this it appeared, that 30,000 men, eager to fight the Spaniards, were encamped under the walls of Perpignan; that the National Deputies, acted with great prudence, and combatted in common with the soldiers the enemies of the Republic; that the Spaniards were entrenched chin-deep at Boulon, but that the Republican troops were nevertheless resolved to storm their entrenchments.

The Representatives of the People in the army of the Eastern Pyrennees, assured the Society that the troops would soon enter Spain. The position of the Republican army was in front of Bellegarde.

Fressinet, in a letter from the army of Italy, informed the Society, that the magazines received large and daily supplies of stores. He also acquainted the Society, that a sortie had been made from Toulon by 6000 men, who advanced to the village of Lagard. After a vigorous contest, the English, he said, were defeated, with the loss of the English General killed, and his nephew made prisoner.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 13.

By letters received here, we have advice that Earl Howe's fleet are cruizing off the Lizard; some of the ships have received damage, which will cause their return to port very soon.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 7.

Yesterday was shipped on board the Osnaburgh cutter for Ostend, 5000 flannel vests and 2000 pair of foot socks for the use of the British army in Flanders; and from the prospect of the subscription still going on, a very considerable addition is expected. The vessel sails to-morrow.

LEGHORN, October 20.

Hitherto we had seen only single ships belonging to the English squadron in the Mediterranean enter our harbour. Three English ships of the line, mounting 74 guns and 650 men each, two frigates of 32 guns and 220 men together with a French frigate of 38 guns and 300 men, commanded by M. Van Kempen, are at length arrived here.

These ships brought several copies of the Proclamation addressed on the 27th ult. to the people of France by Vice Admiral Don Juan De Langara, Commander of the naval forces of his Catholic Majesty at Toulon.

AMERICA.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Nov. 30.

Information is received by the Felicity, from St. Thomas's, that in consequence of intelligence from France, the ruling powers at Martinique and Guadaloupe having seized and condemned all vessels belonging to Denmark and Sweden, lying at those ports.

The Spanish ships of war at Porto Cavallo have 6000 troops on board.

The operation of the Spanish force intended to act against the French part of St. Domingo, is retarded by the sickness of the troops, more than 1500 of whom are reported totally unfit for duty.

Last night arrived here the Penelope, Captain Rowley, from a cruize. In the Bite of Leogane Capt. Rowley, fell in with, and engaged L'Inconstant, a French frigate of thirty six guns, which, after a few broadsides, struck to the Penelope, and may be expected at Port Royal this day. The Penelope had one man killed, one midshipman and six men wounded.—L' Inconstant lost the second Captain, two Lieutenants, and twelve men killed, and had 12 men wounded. The wounded midshipman of the Penelope has lost his arm.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this city.

"The people, here have got recruiting-mad, for the French service to go against West-Florida, Augustine, and New-Orleans. Col. K——, is to command a legion; Col. P——, a battalion; Messrs. O. C. &c. are Captains to Col. P's battalion. They have enlisted upwards of thirty of the militia troop of horse, now in service, in Green county.

NEW-YORK, January 22.

We hear with pleasure that the manufacture of glass in Boston is now carried on with great success. The window-glass produced there, exceeds, in clearness and transparency, any of the imported glass, and some of the most elegant buildings erected in that town the last summer, are glazed with it.

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Extract of a letter from London, dated November 2d, 1793.

"I conſider it a moſt fortunate circumſtance, a particular favor of Providence, that you have a WASHINGTON to preſide in the councils of America; for, in the novelty of your political ſituation, the influence of his name is a ſtronger cement of union, than all the parchment checks and forms of government, which the wiſdom of your ableſt patriots could deviſe. Succeſsful in the field, and firm in the cabinet, his character impreſſes a ſanction of authority; nor can the moſt malignant of his very few enemies find any colorable pretext for debaſing his ſterling worth. It may not be inappoſite to recal your attention to an incident ſtill freſh on our memories. This great and good man was principally inſtrumental in delaying the execution of the ſentence upon Aſgill, the unhappy object deſignated by lot to atone for the murder of Capt. Huddy, and by this means contributed to ſave a life forfeited by the hard laws of retaliation---and tho' every indulgence, and every delicacy, compatible with his ſituation was extended to him; yet this perſon not only violated the dictates of good breeding, by neglecting to acknowledge his obligation, but propagated or countenanced in this country, the propagation of reports as illiberal as they were untrue. Time has however undeceived all, and his character emerges from that opprobrium with tenfold luſtre. I only mention this to ſhew that inſtances of ingratitude on this ſide the water, as well as among his countrymen are not wanting to pervert the public ſentiment, and traduce a name too ſacred and venerable for malice to endure. I am tempted to mention one inſtance of the happy conſequences reſulting as well to you as to us, from the elevation of Waſhington, to the Preſidency of the Union, though with ſome the reputation of it may ſuffer an abatement by participation.—The utility however of a council I readily acknowledge, and conceive it a proviſion wiſely adapted to preclude intemperate reſolves. The fact is this: Early laſt ſummer, while it yet remained uncertain what part the United States would aſſume in the European troubles, and previous to the arrival of official diſpatches avowing your neutrality, an idea was adopted here, founded upon reports of your general attachment to French principles and politics, that you would embrace the cauſe of France, and declare againſt their enemies. In conſequence of this, and ſome indirect communications, a cabinet council was ſummoned, and meaſures hoſtile to our peaceable intercourſe reſolved on. It is ſaid that a meſſage to this purport was ſent to Mr. Pinckney, who waited on the miniſter, remonſtrated againſt any precipitate determinations, and demanded a delay of a few days, or till the reception of expected diſpatches ſhould enable him to declare the ultimate deciſion of your government. This was agreed to. A veſſel ſpeedily arrived at one of the outports and brought the important proclamation, which Mr. P. officially communicated to the miniſtry, and was the happy means of reſcuing both nations from an impending calamity. Had this declaration of the Preſident not been made, or had it been delayed, our good underſtanding would probably long ere now have been interrupted; and inſtead of an intercourſe, mutually advantageous, we ſhould be involved in all the horrors of war."

Domeſtic Intelligence.

Our own hemiſphere is very barren of intelligence. One important article however, muſt not be omitted.—The French Miniſter has written a letter to the Preſident of the United States, in which he denies his authoriſing the *arming* and *levying* of men within the United States; yet in the ſame breath frankly owns that he has given commiſſions to ſome republicans in South-Carolina, who intended to *expatriate* themſelvs; that is, abandon their country. This letter the Preſident has laid before Congreſs.

This letter unfolds the plan of Mr. Genet:—It ſeems an expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements was intended, and a force for this purpoſe has been raiſing in South-Carolina, under commiſſions from Mr. Genet. This plan was kept as ſecret as poſſible, but being detected, its progreſs is happily checked. A ſcheme of this kind would have been attended with one of theſe conſequences.—Either Spain would have immediately declared war againſt the United States; or finding the ſcheme was not countenanced by government, ſhe would have demanded an indemniſication for all the miſchief and loſs which theſe *expatriated* renegadoes might have done to her territory. This, ſhe would have had a right to receive; ſo that the ſcheme, if it had not involved us in a war, would have coſt us, perhaps millions of money.

It is with pleaſure we learn, that foreign powers ſpeak reſpectfully of the firmneſs with which the American government has maintained its neutrality, during the preſent war.

The following is tranſlated from an Amſterdam paper, of the 4th of Nov.

"This day an expreſs arrived at the Hague, with accounts that the Count of de la Tour, had attacked the French near Marchienne; killed 4000 and took 1200 priſoners, with the greateſt part of their artillery and baggage."

The famous equeſtrian performer, Mr. Rickets, has lately commenced his feats in Charleſton, South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 27.

The Charge againſt the Members of the Convention, executed at Paris, concludes with the following comparative ſtatement:

Mr. Pitt	*The Deputies*
Wiſhed to degrade and to diſſolve the Convention.	Attempted to do ſame.
He wiſhed to aſſaſſinate the Members of the Convention.	The Deputies procured the aſſaſſination of Marat & Le Pelletier.
He wiſhed to deſtroy Paris.	The deputies did all in their power to produce this effect.
He wiſhed to arm all nations againſt France.	The deputies obtained a declaration of war againſt all nations
In the intended partition of France, Mr. Pitt wiſhed to procure a part for the duke of York, or ſome other branch of his maſter's family.	Carra and Briſſot entered into a panegyric of the dukes of York and Brunſwick, and even went ſo far as to propoſe them for kings.
He endeavored to deſtroy our colonies.	The deputies have produced the deſtruction of the colonies.
	Briſſot, Petion, Guadet, Genſonne, Vergniaud, Ducos, and Fonfrede, directed the meaſures relative to the colonies, which meaſures reduced them to the moſt lamentable ſituation.

Sonthonax and Polverel, the guilty commiſſioners who ravaged the colonies with fire and ſword, are their accomplices. Proofs of their corruption exiſt in the correſpondence of Raimond, their creature.

Of the numerous facts of which the faction are accuſed, ſome relate only to particular individuals; the general conſpiracy, however, is attached to all.

From this act of accuſation it reſulted, that,

I. There exiſted a conſpiracy againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic, the liberty and ſafety of the French people.

II. That all the individuals denounced in the act of accuſation are guilty of this conſpiracy, as being either the authors of or the accomplices in it.

The jury of the revolutionary tribunal, to whom theſe facts were ſubmitted, brought in their verdict at eleven o'clock at night, on the 30th October.

They were declared to be the authors and accomplices of a conſpiracy which had exiſted againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic, and againſt the liberty and ſecurity of the French People.

The Preſident of the Revolutionary Tribunal immediately pronounced the ſentence, decreed by the Conſtitution:—That they ſhould ſuffer the puniſhment of death—that their execution ſhould take place on the ſubſequent day, on the Place de la Revolution—that their property ſhould be confiſcated, and that this ſentence ſhould be printed and poſted up throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the execution took place.—The ſtreets were lined with ſoldiers, and every precaution taken to prevent the diſturbance of the public tranquility.

Read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives the 21ſt inſtant.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21ſt, 1794.

SIR,

IN purſuance of an inſtruction from the Preſident of the United States, I have examined the letters written by Mr. Jefferſon to Mr. Hammond. The letter of the 5th of December, 1791, having been, by miſtake, omitted in the collection of papers, ſent to Congreſs, at the beginning of the ſeſſion; I beg leave to incloſe a copy of it, through you to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I have the honor, Sir, to be,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1791.

Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State, to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

SIR,

YOUR favor. of November 30, remains ſtill unanſwered, becauſe the clerks are employed in copying ſome documents, on the ſubject of the treaty of peace, which I wiſh to exhibit to you, with the anſwer.

In the mean time, as to that part of your letter, which reſpects matters of commerce, the fear of miſunderſtanding it induces me to mention my ſenſe of it, and to aſk if it be right, where you are pleaſed to ſay, that "you are authorized to communicate to this government, his majeſty's readineſs to enter into a negociation, for eſtabliſhing that intercourſe (of commerce) upon principles of reciprocal benefits."—I underſtand that you are not furniſhed with any commiſſion, or expreſs powers, to arrange a treaty with us, or to make any ſpecific propoſitions on the ſubject of commerce; but only to aſſure us that his Britannic majeſty is ready to concur with us in appointing perſons, times and places for commencing ſuch a negociation. Be ſo good as to inform me if there be any miſapprehenſion in this, as ſome ſteps on our part may be neceſſary in conſequence of it. I have the honor to be, &c.

TH: JEFFERSON.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship Morning Star, Campbell, Oſtend 90 days.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Swift, Steel, Cork
Brig ——, ——, Cadiz
Scho'r Harmony, Peatrea, Wilmington
Rambler, Barnard, Boſton
Sloop Uunion, Hammond, Norfolk
Marick, Merchant, Newburyport

The ſhips Belvedere, Talbot; the Ellice, Hervey; the Factor, Brown; and the brig Lively, Duff; have arrived at London.

The Hazard, Delany, for Boſton, lay at Deal on the 14th of Nov. to ſail firſt fair wind.

We hear that the cargoes of the brigs Phœbe and Fair Lady, both of Philadelphia, were coedemned at Bermuda as French property.

London, Nov. 14.

The Baltimore, ——, from Maryland to Bourdeaux, was taken by the Prince of Wales privateer of Liverpool, on the 8th ult. and ſent for Montſerrat.

The Rebecca, Brown, from New-York to Havre de Grace, with ſugar, coffee, &c. is taken by the Dolphin letter of marque, and carried into Guernſey.

The Nabby, Kennedy, from Leith to Virginia, is loſt on the north of Ireland. The crew and eight paſſengers landed near Loughſwilly.

The George and Harriot, Prince from Havre de Grace to Philadelphia, is on ſhore near Barfleur.

November 16.

Captain Haſtie, of the Friends Goodwill, arrived in the river from Faro, ſpoke off St. Vincents, the brig Sally, of Portſmouth, New-England, then in poſſeſſion of the Algerines; the commander ſaid, that ſeveral other American veſſels were taken.

☞ The Adjourned Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS in the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is to be held at their Office To-Morrow Morning at Ten o'Clock.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, 28th October.

We have now to adviſe that a decree having been rendered for taxing all the goods of firſt neceſſity; and moſt of the American products being reputed as ſuch, ſeveral American merchants and captains that were here, went to Paris to ſolicit exemption for the goods belonging to Americans; they were told by the miniſter, that the intention of our Convention was not to injure property of foreigners with which we are at peace.

That Commiſſaries would be appointed to purchaſe the goods that are American property, and that even the goods that may hereafter arrive, will alſo be bought at a price that will leave a profit to the proprietors. So that Americans may always find an open market for the goods they will import into this country.

The James River Canal is now ſo far completed as to admit loaded boats to come with eaſe and ſafety, within about one thouſand yards of the city of Richmond.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, January 27.

After reading and referring a few petitions—the houſe in committee of the whole, proceeded in the conſideration of Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. Ames ſpoke in oppoſition to them, his ſpeech continued till near 3 o'clock, when the committee roſe, and reported progreſs—and the houſe adjourned.

Juſt publiſhed,

THE

United States Regiſter,

For the Year 1794:

Containing,

A CALENDAR, with the neceſſary tables fitted for the latitude of the principal towns in the United States; ſituation, extent, population and GOVERNMENT U. S.

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JUDICIARY,
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Miniſters and Conſuls of the United States in foreign nations.
Do. of foreign nations reſident in the United States.
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Principals and Clerks of the reſpective offices;
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Officers of the Cuſtoms, with their reſpective diſtricts and ports,
Officers of the Excile, with their reſpective diſtricts and ſurveys,
Liſt of dutiable articles, &c.
Abſtract from the revenue laws;
Statement of the public debt,
—— —— of Light-houſes,
—— —— of appropriations for the ſupport of Government.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Secretary's office,
Accountant's,
Monthly pay, &c. of the army.
MINT ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abſtract from the laws relating to coinage.
POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abſtract from the law eſtabliſhing the office
Liſt of poſt towns, with their reſpective diſtances as eſtabliſhed by the Poſt-Maſter-General.
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE of the principal towns in the United States and their vicinity.
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United States,
North America;
State banks with their capitals.
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American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
NATIONAL MANUFACTORY at Paterſon, N. J.
SESSIONS OF THE COURTS of the United States.
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December 11. d

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. late of Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all perſons intereſted, are deſired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate: And all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the firſt day of December next, will otherwiſe render it neceſſary for him to commence ſuits againſt them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requeſted to inſert this in their reſpective newſpapers, and forward their accounts for the ſame, to J. M

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January 13, 1794 diw

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Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

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As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a triſle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe triſles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtIJ.

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